### Amusements and Meetings Co-night.

BLIOU OPERA HOUSE-" Our Boarding House." BLOOU OFERA HOUSE—" Our BOARding House. BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Gladiator."
DALY'S THEATRE—" Casima."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—" Olivette."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET HEATRI—" The Gulley Slave."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET HEATRI—" The Gulley Slave."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET HEATRI—" Hazel KIEE."
HADESON SQUARE THEATRE—" Hazel KIEE."
PARK THEATRE—" Olivette."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
STANDARD THEATRE—" DID.R."
UNION SQUARE THEATRI—" The Creole."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Scaool for Scandal."

AQUARIUM—2 and 8—Circus. FUNNELL'S MUSEUM. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibitions. No. 6 EAST 23D-87.—Exhibition.

### Inder to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—3d column.

BALLS—3d Page—5th column.

BANKING HOUSES AND BACKERS—7th Page—6th column.

BOARD AND ROOMS—7th Page—6th column.

BUSINESS ORLINES—4th Page—6th column.

BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column.

DANCING ACADEMIES—6th Page—2st column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

DEV GOODS—3d Page—5th column.

FINANCIAL—7th Page—4th, 5th and 6th columns.

FUNNITURE—3d Page—6th column.

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HOTELS—7th Page—2th column.

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LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—3t column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES—7th Page—6th column.
MARRIAGES AND SEATHS—5th Page—6th column.
MISING—6th Page—6th column:
MISICELLANEOUS—3d Page—5th column: 8th Page—3d,
4th, 5th and 6th columns.
MUSICAL ISSIBURENT—3d Page—1t and 2d columns.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1t and 2d columns.
OCEAN STEAMERS—3d Page—5th column.
REAL ESTATE—6th Page—3d column.
BITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—3d Page—4th and 5th
columns; FEMALES—3d Page—6th columns.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th columns.
BIEAMBOATS AND RAHROADS—6th Page—4th and 6th
columns.

FEACHERS-6th Page-3d column. WINTER RESORTS-7th Page-6th column.

#### Dusiness Kolltes

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK Poy always

THE BEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL

Je imported and bettled by Caswell, Hazard & Co., ernecusts, Fifth Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th ave., corner Sathfit, also No. 132 Thames-st. Newnort, it. I. To Consumptives .- Many have been happy

to give their testimenty in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Laver oil and Lume." Experience has proved it to be a ralumbic remedy for Constantion, Asthur., Diphtheria, and all diseases of the broat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbork. Chemist, Boston. Solid by all druggists. TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON—No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. PARIS—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

# New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A conspiracy to dethrone Prince Milan of Servia has been discovered, === The Boers in the Orange Free State have resolved to send horses and cattle to those in the Transvaul Republic, === A bill authorizing the construction of 471 miles of

new railroad has been passed in New South Wales. Domestic .- Returns from some of the savingbanks in this city are published. = A fire at Johnstown, N. Y., yesterday, caused a loss of \$25,000. A flour mill at Madison, Ind., was burned; loss, \$125,000. === General John Love died at Indianapolis Saturday, = King Kalakana is at San Francisco, on his way eastward.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Mr. Talmage proposed a cheme for reforming the drama yesterday. The Down-Town Club-house was damaged by fire. The Rev. George Maller preached on "The power of Prayer." ==== Interesting meetings of the Irish Land League were held, = Cadet Waittaker failed to appear at a temperance meeting in Brooklyn at which he was to speak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer and cloudy weather, with chances of light snow or rain, followed by clearing and colder weather. Thermometer vesterday: Highest, 26°; lowest, 18°; average, 2138°.

Mr. Talmage's sermon of yesterday was a sequel to that of the week before upon the drama. It unfolded his notions of the way in which a theatre might be made a Christianizing influence, and thoroughly respectable in the character of its plays, of its audiences and of its actors.

Congress that they prefer the pleasures of cratic members have shown too often their the bar-rooms to the post of duty in Con- readiness to adopt any measure, whether hongress, but it is said by the Democratic organ in Washington concerning a number of the patriotic or not, if it promised them a parti-Democratic Representatives. It is difficult to san advantage. In some way, still carefully avoid the suspicion, however, that there is concealed, the Democrats hope to gain great less zeal for temperance in these strictures advantages by the passage of the utterly inthan eagerness to bound the whole party into consistent, palpably ill-timed, but apparently the policy of a few foolish leaders.

Senator Ingalls's views upon the Indian question, as set forth in a speech on Saturday, may not include all the wisdom or all the humanitarianism of the age, but they are forcible, not to say picturesque. Mr. Ingalis's tribute to the ability of the Indians seems to if some known party advantage were the be entirely sincere, and when he said that avowed object, but it involved no serious "in diplomacy, within a very short period, danger to the country, the Republicans might "they have shown a brilliant and shining prefer to yield. They have no right to yield, "capacity for lying that has never been sur-"passed by any foreign Minister or Secretary "of State," he spoke with all the fervor of quence than the most important legislation,

The steady strengthening of the savings banks, which has been going on now for several years past, is the best possible indication of the general diffusion of prosperity. The reports for the past year, given elsewhere, show a rapid and sure growth in the number of depositors and the surpluses of many of the banks. It is estimated that the total increase in deposits in the State is \$45,000,000. Every well known bank shows a marked increase in the number of open accounts, a considerable margin of money deposited over money withdrawn during the year, and an appreciable strengthening of the surplus.

The hopeful view which General Colley takes of his condition after the battle of Drakenberg might be of more account if his defeat in that conflict were not due to over-confidence. The loss of nearly one-fifth of his forces, including seven officers killed or wounded. tells badly for his judgment, while it demonstrates the sagacity of the Boers who decoyed him to the fatal pass. The moral effect of the victory is already apparent in the determination of the Boers in the Orange Free State to send supplies to those who are in the field.

set down in an article in our local columns may enable unfortunate housekeepers, who are the victims of this practice, to know how far they are defrauded, and to attain a corresponding and appropriate degree of misery which they do not now enjoy.

The letter we print to-day from Judge A. W. Tourgee is a rejoinder to a little book printed by a sanguine Southerner as a reply to "A Fool's Errand," Mr. Royall, however, is merely the text for a discussion of many points in the Southern problem, past and present, upon which, in Judge Tourgee's opinion, there is still much misconception in the public mind, both in the North and the South. One of the chief of these is as to the extent of the carpetbag invasion of the South after the war. The figures of the census are cited to show that in 1870, five years after the close of the war, there were only 10,000 more persons of Northern birth in all the Southern States than in 1860, before the war. South Carolina had just 172 more, and North Carolina 491. In four States the merease averaged ten persons to a county, or, perhaps, two and one-half voters. The accession of voters in the whole South Judge Tourgee estimates at 3,000, and in those States "there were not less than 10,000 State and county officers, judges, legislators and "Congressmen, and at least twice as many \* magistrates an! other subordinate municipal "officers," Evidently the carpet-baggers did not hold all the offices. The statement of the number held by them in the writer's own State shows what a ludierously small proportion of the public places were actually in the hands of men from the North. Another misconception was that the Republican party of the South consisted of "carpet-baggers" and negroes alone. This is disposed of in a twinkling by showing that there were only three States out of the twelve where these two elements outnumbered the Southern white vote, Judge Tourgee makes no attempt, of course, to whitewash the socalled carpet-bag governments of the South, but he endeavors to show-and his argument of the responsibility of their acts belongs to intimate acquaintance with every side of the prosper.

THE LEADERSHIP OF FOOLS.

Once more the Democratic donkey has manifested itself. It is a marvellous characteristic of that party that, whenever any leadership what everis shown in its motley host, it is always the worst and silliest end of the party that takes command. Week after week, it flounders in the more of irresolution and incapacity, for want of any leadership or clear purpose. Occasionally it has a spasm of intense energy, and then its leadership is always stupid and maligament in the last degree. The Bicknell resolution has in it neither metit nor sense, whether it be regarded from a partisan or from pair-otic point of view. For the party, it is blunder of almost inconceivable foily; for the country, it is at once a disgrace and a menace. For its passage at this time no early and stay as long as the light lists, so reason can be given that the wit of man can conceive, unless it is meant to be the startingpoint of a revolutionary and disloyal outbreak, as shameless as it would be dangerous. And yet this piece of suicidal folly, this spiteful kick of beaten rebelism, is absolutely the only measure for which the Democratic party has cared or been able to rally its full vote for

This single fact, that the Democrats have made such extraordinary exertions to pass a resolution apparently fravolous and impotent, entirely justifies the Republicans in resisting its passage to the utmost. No Republican needs to be told that the Democratic party in Congress is capable of any trick or abuse of power for partisan ends. There are some honorable members of that party who will not e coaxed nor bullied into voting for an improper measure, merely because there are said to be possibilities of partisan advantage in it. Three or four Democrats have steadily opposed the Bicknell lunacy, and it will prove that they were wiser, even as partisans merely, than the many who have favored the It is a harsh thing to say of members of resolution. But the large majority of Demoorable or not, whether safe, or wise, or harmless joint resolution, and the Republicans would be exceedingly foolish if they did not take it for granted that the extreme secrecy of the motive covers a plan correspondingly base and dangerous. If there were any honest motive for the extraordinary effort made in this matter, it would be readily avowed. Even when all the circumstances go to show that some scheme of far greater partisan conseand yet so offensive to the public sense that its contrivers dare not disclose it, is hidden

under the pending resolution. The conduct of Speaker Randall is extraordinary. No especial learning in parliamentary law is needed to justify the strongest censure of his ruling last Wednesday. It is stated that Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, pronounced that ruling "atroctous," But Mr. Randall is not a man who resorts to an atrocions roling-a shameless abuse of his trust as Speaker-unless there is some extraordinary motive. When his term of office ends, little more than a month hence, it will not please him if a strong proportion of the members successfully resist the passage of the usual resolutions of courtesy in his behalf, on the ground that a Speaker who has been so outrageously unfair, and who has so shamefully abused his trust, ought to have a black mark against his name in the history of the country. But the very fact that Mr. Randall goes to such a length, in trying to force through a measure said to be unimpor- than \$1,200,000,000 for the immigration of tant, proves that it is not unimportant nor

barmless. All of Thursday was spent in an attempt to who have been coming for a year past vote out a Republican member, whose right to has been larger than usual. Those who most cases, a decline in prices. But provisious a seat ought to be sufficiently attested by the are most familiar with the saids estimate it fact that it was conceded even by the Democratic officials of North Carolina, and the attempt was estimate, the immigrants of 1880 brought

weeks from to-day.

THE PONCAS AND NEZ PERCES. An item of interest to the friends of the the Commission is contained in the minority report of Mr. Allen, who gave the reasons why the chiefs had decided to remain in the Indian Territory. It will be remembered that the Poncas have during the three years and a half since their forcible temoval from their homes in Dakota, been kept in absolute ignorance of the public interest in their case or of the legal decision which restered their property to them. They stated to the Commissioners that they were told how those who can away were arrested, and that those who reached Dakota all their annuities, treated as outcasts; they knew that one chief was shot dead for having left the reservation, and lastly they saw the messenger of their counsel treated as a criminal by Agent Whiting and his police, and things," said the chiefs, " made us give up." They signed the paper stating their willingness to remain, in despair; but having signed it, they declare they will abide by it. White Eagle's last words to the Commission were: "We have Isles. If so, Great Britain is losing population "put our hands to the pen, and when an Indian by migration to this country with surprising "puts his hand to the pen, he considers that he rapidity, and the disclosure may well set has done a sacred thing."

There is a probability that justice will now be done to another wronged tribe beside the Canada, are such that more than three-fourths Poncas. The members of the Commission, headed by General Miles, have appealed to the President to restore the Nez Perces to Idaho. This tribe, it will be remembered, were among the best types of Indian character; they were rapidly becoming civilized; farmed the rich district of Wallowa Vailey, and remained peaceable and faithful to the whites while all their allies were at war with them. Two years after the Wallown Valley was given to them by solemn treaty it was taken from them by the Indian Bureau, in order to make room for the is well-nigh unanswerable—that a large part miners. Part of the tribe were on a reservation in Idaho; the remainder, under Chief the Southern people. In all that he says, his | Joseph, began the march to join them, when | 157,000 persons, or little more than Canada they were attacked by whites, who carried off Southern character is not less evident than his their cattle. The fight began; at last Joseph thus be roughly divided into four nearly real friendship for the Southern people. It is surrendered to General Miles under the express pledge to this effect; in spi e of which the Indian Bureau seat them to the malarious belt of the Indian Territory, where within a few months one-fourth of their number died. General Miles now asks that the pledge of the Government made at their surrender may be rede-med. Soldiers are not to have a keener perception of

honor and justice than Indian Bureaus. Joseph and his band were described in official reports of the Commissioners at the were encroached upon by whites on soil pelled to take up arms." Since their deteneager are they to learn. We believe that restito the Poseas. Congress begins to see that almostiving and exuelty are not as practical or efficient a method of settling Indian didiculties as matter-of-fact justice.

A YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

The report of immigration for the six months ending December 31 has just been issued by the Bareau of Statistics, and it makes some standing revelations. First, it pared, will show that the consignation in 1880.

Hitherto the largest years of immigration other years, except 1880, has the aggregate of immigrants ever exceeded 400,000. In 1854, the returns did not separate nonagrantfrom other alien passengers arrived, so that the number of immigrants proper was less, though it is unknown how much less, than the number usually accepted for that year, But the record for the four large years, 1872 and 1873 being fiscal years ending June 20,

Aneus arrived.... 427,833 422,978 473,141 10000cc 401,803 150,803 550,008 The number of immigrants during each

quarter for five years has been: 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. | 1876.

66,613 21,735 29,740 17,914 21,541 242,642 80,847 57,223 62,633 62,633 154,832 69,749 44,670 36,001 44,570 121,981 78,194 31,174 24,527 27,299 Total .... 586,068 250,565 153,207 130,525 158,440

The immigration in 1880 exceeded that of the three years preceding, and was but little less than that of the four consecutive years ending with 1878. As the largest movement usually comes in the second quarter of the year, it cannot be said that the returns for the third and tourth quarters indicate that the movement has spent its force or has even culminated.

Nearly 600,000 immigrants have arrived in a single year. The increase of population from 1870 to 1880 was 11.594.188, while the immigration during that time was 3,006,245, leaving an increase of only 8,588,000 due to other causes. This is an average of \$58,000 yearly, but the immigration in 1880 has been nearly 70 per cent of men and women in this country were valued realized for some months to come. in dollars and cents, an able-bodied adult was thought worth more than \$1,000, and there is no doubt that the free laborers who are coming from other lands, with their enterprise, thrift and habits of in lustry, add to the net product of this country far more than the interest on \$2,000 each. In money value only, therefore, the country is the richer by more 1880. Moreover, the amount of money brought with them by the class of immigrants

Poncas which did not appear in the Report of purpose as to permanent location, after a brief the Canadian immigrants enter, instructed to there, as elsewhere, the "country of last permanent residence or citizenship," and if the had been for three years and a half trying to reports at that point are not negligently regain their Dakota lands in vain; that they prepared, they show that 134,789 immigrants arrived last year who previously had permanent residence in Canada, Morefound their homes de-troyed and were denied over, there are many reasons for believing that there is at present a surprisingly large migration to this country of persons who years. It would be useful to know in future bow many of the immigrants at Port Huron driven off with a revolver at his head. "These have resided in the Dominion mere than one or two years, and from what country they went thither.

It may be presumed that most of these immigrants were previously from the British British statesmen thinking. If the existing institutions, both in Great Britain and in of one per cent of the entire population emigrate in a year, some changes, in land laws for instance, may appear to be imperatively necessary. Or if the condition of Canada is such that, out of about 4,000,000 of inhabitants, 134,789 migrate in a year, or 313 per cent, it may be questioned how long it is desirable to keep the territory, while the people continue to annex themselves to the United

Germany sent to this country in 1880 only 133,059 immigrants, or less than Canada. Besides the British dominions and Germany, all the rest of the world sent hither only plone. The entire immigration in 1880 may conal parts, of which two came from Canada by the counsel of such friends, and not by that | condition that his band should join the test of | and Germany, and two others from the of its blind leaders, that the South will the tribe in Idaho. General Miles gave his British Islands and from all the rest of the

> BUSINESS AND THE RECENT STORMS. While general trade is still large for the seaon, the interruption caused by the recent stories, the breaking of telegraphic connections and the delay of trains has had a considerable effect upon the volume of business. The railroad entaings for the third week in January tution will be made to these people as well as Grande, North Pacific, St. Paul and Sioux City, over 200 miles each since last year, the Louisville and Nashville, which has added over 700, and the St. Paul, which has added over 1,300, and the Peoria, Decatur and mileage, was \$159,000, or greater than the appears that the annual report, not yet tire well to notice that this decrease appears to be due to femporary interruption of business, execeded that of any previous year in the rather than to any general change of a history of the country by more than 125,000, character likely to be permanent, in like Next, it shows that more than half of the manner, the exchanges at New-York fell that it could not be expended which the manner than in either immigrants are now coming from the transfer to \$955,450,172 had the could not be expended which the New-Haven or Hartford. Wherever New-England Next, it shows that more than \$1,221.918,182 to \$955,459,473 has part of the money deposited by the banks, influence is felt there has been an increase. The Western dominions of Great Britain, and yet only one- week, and the remaining exchanges the Treasurer would be obliged to report, befell from about \$660,000,000 to \$520,000,000. But the only wonder, to any one who has seen observed the delays in delivering goods, is that the volume of business has not declined still more. Speculative activity at the Stock Exchange diminished to some extent, only

> > which has been or is expected to be materially chanced by new arrangements. The money market moved without friction during the past week. The returns of the banks and the Treasury show a large increase in the store of money at this centre, notwithstanding the arms of specie from abroad added only \$121.745. The banks gained \$892,300 in legal-tenders, and \$672,300 in their whole reserve, in spite of some loss to the Treasury, which reported balances larger on Saturday by \$2,335,174 gold, and \$672,500 carrency, than on the Saturday preceding. These facts show that the return of money from the interior during the week was

2,915,000 shares having been sold last week

against 3,288,000 shares during the previous

week, and there was a marked change in the

direction of speculative feeling, from the older

quite large, and it does not now seem probable that this process of reinforcement will be interrupted for some weeks to come. While all the great banks of Europe are gaining in reserve, the Bank of England having gained \$2,035,000, the Bank of France \$602,000, and the Bank of Germany \$3, 100,000 at the latest returns, this increase has been by withdrawals of money from the circulation through processes enstomary at this season. The rate of exchange has advanced a little during the past week, and it is not generally expected that that number. In olden times, when certain large imports of specie will be needed or Exports of cotton from all the ports up to

Friday night continue to exceed those of last year to the same date, amounting to 432,158 bales for four weeks of January, against 363,356 bales last year, the price being about one cent per pound lower than it was one year ago. Print-cloths are also about one cent lower, the decline having been relatively more than twice as great in the manufactured are reported for three weeks of January, and show a general advance in quantities, with, in and petroleum must be excepted. In petroleum at over \$50 per capita. If this is a correct there has been an advance of 40 per cent in The system of bribing servants to get the custom of their masters is probably as old as the trade of shop-keeping, and no domestic reformer will ever be able to eradicate the abuse. Butlers are human, and ever cooks, it is asserted by those familiar with the intellectual habits of these august persons, are not superior to all the weaknesses of the race, superior to all the weaknesses of the race. But even the man who is cheated has sonnt estigation in learning the extent of his

wrongs, and it may be that the hints briefly that majority will cease to exist within five while 134,789 entered from Canada. It is bushel lower than at this time last year, and commonly said that a large part of the migra- the exports of flour have been 531,638 bartion from Canada is of persons who have rels, against 313,162 last year, and of wheat eressed the sea in vessels which enter Cana- 3,475,482 bushels, against 2,498,139 last dian ports, but who have either changed their year. Notwithstanding the price of corn is 714 cents lower, the exports thus far are residence in the Dominion, or were originally | 2,031,600 bushels smaller than those of intending to cross into this country, and to last year to date. On the whole, the make their homes in the Far West. It would outward movement has been satisfactory, and be interesting and useful to have the officials | the value of exports from New-York alone at Port Huron, where a great proportion of for three weeks of January was \$20,392,881, against \$17,460,859 last year. The balance ascertain and report more minutely in regard of trade is also affected in the same to this movement. At present they record direction by the decrease of imports, which amounted to \$30,534,572 for the four weeks ending January 29, against \$35,822,211 for the corresponding weeks last year.

The monthly report of the Bureau Statistics shows that produce exports exceeded merchandise imports in value, during the month of December, by \$51,483,844, which is for greater than was expected from the New-York returns alone. The excess for have actually been residents of Canada for the year was \$192,846,407, and the net imports of specie in 1880 also were greater than in 1879-\$69,229,822 against \$67,-371,960. If the amount brought into the country by immigrants be added, the receipts of the precious metals probably exceeded the outgo by nearly \$100,000,000.

LOCKING UP MONEY.

Mr. Thompson, of the Chase National Bank, asks whether a recent statement of Treasurer Gilfillan can be interpreted in harmony with THE TRIBUNE'S statement that money taken out of the market "to deposit for the retire-'ment of ten or twenty millions of circula-"tion" is "thereby locked up until the notes "come in gradually for redemption." If a reservoir or cistern regularly receives water at a certain rate, and is drawn from regularly at a smaller rate per day or per month, any water suddenly added to the quantity in the ci-tern will be "locked up" in the nature of things. The United States Treasury receives in revenue several millions each month more than it can pay out, under existing laws, otherwise than for redemption of bonds; it cannot redeem, and, as long as there is a possibility of refunding, cannot properly purchase bonds prior to June 1; therefore sundry millions emptied into the Treasury at this time will of necessity remain there until June, as other millions will accumulate, unless bank notes should come in for redemption, or the surplus revenue now existing should be exhausted by wasteful appropriations which are not likely to pass over a Presidential veto. Hence, in a broad and true sense, money deposited in the Treasury for redemption of bank notes must be expected to remain there, locked up until the notes come in gradually "for redemption," whether this money be held in one form or another in the books of the Treasury. For this reason we are unable

to see that the question prepounded by Mr. Thompson is " of great financial importance." Respecting the technical treatment of this deposit in the Treasury accounts, Mr. Gilfillan says that it "is not included in the general and of the United States, and is kept out-"side of the general account of the Treas-"urer. It is never covered into the Treasury, "as that term is used in relation to receipts " on Government account, but is kept distinct "upon the books of this office, and appears, 'also, as balances in itemized accounts kept " with each bank by which the outstanding "notes were issued." We do not see how the Treasurer could have stated more clearly or emphatically that the fund consists of money not hable to be paid out for " maturing bonds pensions," or any other purpose for which appropriations are made from "the general fined of the United States," for which special funds are provided. In other words, if an appropriation should be made of "all money now in the Treasury" to pay bonds, the Secretary could not use the praction for pensions should be made, so large more funds in the Treasury." But this technical question is certainly of no practical importance if, as we believe, the expenditures of the Treasury during the period under consideration cannot amount to as much as its receipts from ordinary sources of revenue.

Lyman Trumbull wants the Democrats to crys fallize around free trade. Well, they crystallized around it so solidly last November that they haven'thawed loose yet.

There is a suspicion that Sparks is having himself revietualed for a grand final act before the 4th of March.

Mr. Watterson is doing his best to get the Mormon mestion into such shape that it can be used by the Democrats in the next Presidential campaign.

The Democratic hunt for a policy is about as udicrous as the Dutchman's attempt to find his boy. said the latter; "I lose my poy, and yen I look for um I fine him sittin' on de curiest ne. I teil him ome home; he say he vont. He look at me; I look at him. I begin to cry; he begin to cry. He feel very bad: I feel very bad. I tole him stood up, and be stood up. I put my arms aroun' his neck, and it vasn't him." The success of the Democrats in finding a policy is about as brilliant. They funt all around for one, and when they think they have found it they consult over it and hold a party weep, and just as they conclude to adopt it they discover that after all it isn't the policy they want.

The bursting booms of some would-be Cabinet Ministers have frightened nervous people of late who have nustaken them for earthquake snocks.

If the Democrats propose to seat members of Congress because they need the money, every tramp in the country will be getting up a contested election

They don't feel comfortable when they haven't a campaign on hand in Iowa. Senator Kirkwood has more than two years longer to serve. And yet every newspaper in the State is working itself into a perspiration over the question of his successor. In most States the people would be glad to take an eighten months' resi-berare they began to discuss the subject.

The Democrats may not be able to pass their Electoral bill, but they are giving the country a vivid illustration of how much service it gets out of

If the whipping-post is to be revived for wife ocaters, Barnum wants to know what puntchment is to be meted out to him for beating the Democratic

It is observable that there is unanimous condemna tions of the proposed charter, as " not being drawn in the interests of the people," among the class of city office polices who are recognized as sincentrists.

The ice-men and the Democrats are gathering their third crop for the winter—the former of ice and the latter of blunders,

It doesn't need much of a gift of prophecy to fore-telt that 1881 is to be a quiet year in politics.

a wonder they don't adopt it as a basis for their Congressional apportionment.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Sherman was accompanied to Boston by his niece, Mrs. Miles, and General Miles. The Secretary went to hear "The Damnation of Faust," at Music Hall, before addressing the merchants on the Funding act.

Quartermaster-General Meigs has lately written a letter to confirm the statement that Hooker fought the battle of Lookout Mountain above the clouds, 'I thought at the time," says General Meigs, "that the clouds (mists for those who prefer the term) saved our army a good many lives, and was a great assistance to it in carrying the mountain."

William Kemp, of Troy, Henry E. Turner, of Lowville, Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, Dorman L. Steele, of Elmira, C. P. Easton, of Albany, and W. H. Watson, of Utica, are all mentioned as possible nominees to the office of Re gent of the University. The Republican cancus for the nomination is to be held at Albany to-morrow evening.

A Western correspondent, who visited Senator Bruce at his home in Washington, says the furniture of his parlors is "rich and elegant, and the books, pictures and other ornaments are of such a character and so arranged as to denote refined taste as well as ample means."

Captain Barker, a well-known Maine trapper, is a thorough backwoodsman, having spent all his life in the Rangeley Lake region, but he is a reader of many wise books and a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He has been visiting Boston, and gave a bright little talk on hunting and trapping the other day to the boys of the Chauncy Hall

Sir George Pomeroy Colley, who was recently defeated by the Boers at Drakenberg Pass, established a well-deserved reputation during the Ashantee campaign of 1873 as an administrator and staff officer. He served in the Caffre War of 1858-60, and afterward in the China War. When Lord Lytton was sent to India in 1876 General Colley went with him as his military secretary, and soon afterward became his private secretary. He went to South Africa in 1879 as Sir Garnet Woiseley's chief of staff. His services in the British Army have been recognized by rapid promotions and several decora-tions.

Mr. Spurgeon wrote the other day that the most useful members of a church were usually those who would " be doing harm if they were not doing good They could not be chips in the porridge-they must flavor it one way or the other." "In my young days," he continued, "I feared I said many odd things and made many blunders, but my audiences were not hypercritical, and no newspaper writers dogged my heels; and so I had a happy training ground in which, by continual practice, I attained such a degree of ready speech as I now possess There is no way of learning to preach which can be compared to preaching itself. If you want to swim you must get into the water."

San Francisco, Jan. 30.-King Kalakaua and suite are here, on their way Eastward.

GENERAL NOTES.

A record of the "great historic party" it found on a tombstone in a cemetery at Portsmouth, N H., which reads: "Here lie the remains of --a kind father, an affectionate husband, a true Demo

There is in progress a movement to make the divorce laws of Maine more stringent, prompted by the fact that a proportionately greater number of divorce are annually granted in that State than anywhere else is New-England. In 1878 the diverce rate in Maine was one for every 1,351 maintants, while in Massachusetti only one was granted for every 2,896 of the population.

The simplest post-office in the world is in Mageilan Stratts, and has been established there for some years past. It consists of a small cask, which is chained to the rock of the extreme cape to the Stralts, opposite Terra del Fuego. Each passing ship sends a out to open the cask and to take letters out and place others into it. The post-office is self-acting therefore; it is under the protection of the navies of all nations, and up to the present there is not one case to report in which any abuse of the privileges it affords has taken Some startling facts in regard to divorce

were given by the Rev. Samuel W. Dike, at the last 'Monday lecture" in Boston. In Vermont, according to ecent reports, the proportion of divorces is one to every fourteen marriages; in Raode Island, one to every thir-New-Hampshire it is large; in Maine it has increased a third in two decades; and in Massachusetts, he heart of New-England, where once divorces were granted for only two causes, whale they are now granted or nine-the Commonwealth copying the vices of Conpections just as that State was ridding herself of themof one to every flaty-one has grown to one to every 214 marriages, the number in 1878 being 600 The New-England States granted 2,072 divorces in 1878. In O. to the rate was one to twenty five for a long time, and now it is one to eighteen. No city has had a worse reputation than Chicago, yet statistics preve that the than is to be found anywhere else, except in a few countles in Maine, and here the proportion of divorces to marriages is one to eighteen, walle in the rest of the State it is one to nineteen. In Ashtabula County it is one to eight, and in Lake County the proportion of suits begun to marriages is one to 6410. In some of the southone to fifty. It happens that in New-England the chief causes for separation are desertion and cruelty. Some times the act of separation is so hastily performed as to e shocking. A judge is reported to have said that he ad parted a couple quicker than they had been joined, our judge and was married on true, agreeing to appeal to be eparated if six months' experience should not show mat they were suited to each other. Advertisement inat they were suited to each other. Advertisements meet the eyes of matried people to the effect that invorces grequietly obtained, and payment may be made in instalments. Two men in Vermont foundit easy to swap wives by appearing in court and briefly stating their wishes and reasons.

# PUBLIC OPINION.

What the House seems oftenest to lack is a querom, and the Republicans seem to control that com-modity.—[Edmira Free Press (Dem.)

Ben Hill will vote for the retirement of General Grant. Now isn't it possible to find somebody who could be induced to vote for the retirement of Set Hill I—[Boston Post (Dem.)] The designation of Senator Blaine for Sec

retary of State indicated the purpose of President Gar field to keep in accord with the thinking, progressiv elements of the party, and to call about him men who will give scrength and dignity to his administration, and secure for it popular favor and enthusiastic support— [Utea Hersid (Rep.)

Mr. Forster is the most implacable of all the antis, and has made himself conspicuous by advertising the fact at conventions and disewhere, on all occasions, in the most offensive possible respectable manner.—(Buffalo Ex, ress (Rep.)

WAILING OVER A DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER.

From The Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

There can be no good excuse to refuse to
cover Grant a position on the retired list. We are

There can be no good excuse to refuse to General Grant a position on the retired list. We are sorry the Southern Senators could not rise above a partisan spirit in considering this question. They lost an opportunity to reduce Bourbonsian and Salwartism. A sond southern vote for this place for General Grant, thy world-renowned solder, would have been like a blow in the face of Northern Stalwartism. It would have proved to the country that the South is not fighting men, but working for justice. If the proposition could be left to the people it would be carried by an overwhelming inderive, and the Democrats seriously bimetered in voting it down they really did not defeat it. They showed soreness and party followers, and General Grant with be placed on the retired list just as soon as the next Congress meets. What a pity the Southern Democrats could not anticipate the

NO BARGAINS.

From the titlea Herald (Rep.)

From a Republican organization of the David Davis, the party may bee to be excused. There is not ensure that to be gained by the control of that organization to itself a compact from which the reputation of the party and the dignity of the senate would suffer. It would be a great advantage to President Garfield to find a Senate organized in political sympathy with his administration, and to be able to rely upon that friendly support of its committees and its majority. But the president will be better off without that party to any bargain by which it may be necessary to secure it.

FROMISE OF A NEW SOUTH.

From The New Orleans Times (Dem.)
It is evident to every unprejudiced observer